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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

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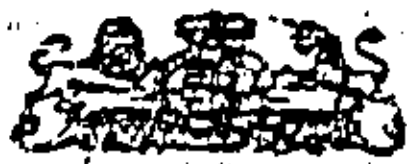
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN STROKE IN BELGIUM.

"INCIDENT WITHOUT MUCH
IMPORTANCE."

LONDON, July 12.

The German stroke in Belgium is admittedly surprising, but it is not regarded as serious. It is a fresh proof of the certainty of capturing almost any advanced trenches with sufficient artillery preparation, and the Germans have unhesitatingly used their big guns in Belgium, whose coast sector they have converted into a most powerfully entrenched camp.

Every confidence is felt that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's reply will be speedy and satisfactory. The Germans in Belgium have lately been experiencing the effect of the evenness of the British sea, air and land power; hence their thrust may be an attempt to forestall a suspected general attack by the Allies, or possibly, the enemy activity is dictated by the necessity for stimulating the flagging patriotism at home, while some experts are of the opinion that it is a movement preparatory to another retreat, as the smashing of the line here would give the Germans the necessary hinge for such a retreat.

The Times Military Correspondent points out that the British only recently took over the dunes sector to the north of Nieuport, from the French, and were, therefore, not yet thoroughly acquainted with its characteristics. The sector is ordinarily fairly safe, but the heavy gale on the coast last Tuesday presumably resulted in a temporary absence of naval support. The repulse of the enemy further south, at Lombartzyde, appears to show that the whole incident is without much importance, and the German detachment between the British troops to the south and the sea to the north is in a somewhat cheerless position. The enemy, for some time past, has shown himself to be anxious about the Yser front, therefore, it is only natural that he would wish to see more closely what the British are doing.

THE ENEMY'S ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We successfully drove off an attempted raid, last night, to the southward of Lombartzyde.

GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST THE FRENCH RAIL.

LONDON, July 12.

A French communiqué reports:—
There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in Champagne and on the Aisne.

Enemy attacks to the south of Juvincourt, on the Laffaux Hill sector, were easily repulsed.

Several attempted enemy coups de main, after violent bombardment, on the sector at Hill 304 and north of Hardaumont Wood failed.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—
The enemy has been unable to deliver any counter attacks on the coast.

The artillery has been more active in Flanders at Artois, Lens and Bullebert. Our shock troops, using flame throwers, stormed the English trenches at Monchy and brought in some prisoners.

WINTER COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

LONDON, July 12.

Sir Edward Ward appeals to women to begin making comforts for the troops for the winter of 1917-18.

NAVAL AEROPLANE RAIDS.

MILITARY OBJECTIVES ON
BELGIAN COAST.

LONDON, July 12.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes, last night, carried out raids on military objectives at Ghent and Vassensdorp and a railway dump, causing a heavy explosion and an intense conflagration. They attacked with gunfire a railway siding at Zuren and bombed a train at St. Denis Westergem. They also bombed the railway lines at Ostend and an electric power station, and caused a fire near the latter. Several tons of bombs were dropped.

All the machines returned safely.

THE PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, July 12.

General Korniloff's Eighth Army, was the same Army which, under General Brusiloff, captured Halicz at the beginning of the war. The Russian dash to the west drove a wedge between Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the north, and the Archduke Joseph in the south. It is now clear that General Korniloff's was the main Russian attack, the operations of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies being only auxiliary.

The present battle front in Galicia is altogether 100 miles in length. The enemy front, on the River Narayuvka, has been turned from the south. And the enemy is bound hastily to retire across the Gullayalja, the lower reaches of which are already in Russian hands.

The Cavalry and the Cossacks were responsible for a great part of the success; they tirelessly drove the enemy from one river to another.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has visited by motor car all fronts in Galicia, inspiring the troops and pillorying malcontents. Hearing his words has shamed more than one disaffected regiment to come into line with the stalwarts.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS DEVELOPING.

LONDON, July 12.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

Our operations on the Dniester at Lomnica, continued to develop yesterday. The enemy taking advantage of the intricate terrain is holding back our advance to the west of Bohorodczany upon the Grabovka-Rosolna-Krivits front.

ENEMY'S GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 12.

According to information received by the War Ministry, the Russians have captured Kaluz, the enemy's General Headquarters, 20 miles south-west of Halicz.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 12.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—
Artillery fire was lively at Riga, Smorgon, Baranowitschi and Liel, in East Galicia.

We repulsed an attack by Russian Chasseurs at Ohtscheln, and also local attacks on the Stockhol.

The Russians felt their way down the river Lomica, reaching the bank of the river near Kaluz.

(Continued on Page 10)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of \$2.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of 2 1/2 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1953

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 15th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1945

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 15th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA
(1914).

\$18,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA
(1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. ACLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 11th June, 1917. 1950

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL
LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blanks and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act" and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.

Hongkong, July 8, 1917. 1937

LOST.

FROM Cosmopolitan Dock Irish Terrier DOG, answer to the name of Paddy, Reward \$200. J. FISHER, Cosmopolitan Dock.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1952

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Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1951

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AMERICAN RAMSAY
MACDONALDS.

REFUSED PASSPORTS TO STOCKHOLM.

That the view taken of the Stockholm Peace conference in America is even more unfavourable than that held in Great Britain is amply proved by a Washington telegram dated May 21. Passports were actually issued by the British Government, but the Seamen's Union daily disallowed the delegates to travel by any vessel manned by Unionist labour. The Washington telegram referred to is as follows:—

Emphatic disapproval of the peace propaganda of European Socialists was expressed today by the American Government, which denied passports to American delegates to the Stockholm conference and issued a warning that any American taking part in the negotiations would be legally liable to severe punishment.

No formal announcement of purpose was issued, but officials explained that the Government's course would have the twofold effect of discrediting generally any peace moves by unauthorized persons and of condemning in particular the present Socialist agitation, regarded since its inception as inspired by Germany.

In making known the decision not to give passports to the American Socialists designated to take part in the Stockholm conference, Secretary Lansing cited the Logan Act of 1790 as defining the punishments which might be expected by any American now in Stockholm or who might go there without a passport and participate in the peace discussions. Under this law unauthorized persons who directly or indirectly treat with foreign agents regarding controversies of the United States may be imprisoned for three years and fined \$5,000.

The American delegates to the conference, authorized to represent the American Socialist Party over the protest of some of its foremost members, are Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and Norris Hillquit and Algernon Lee of New York. They were selected by the party's Executive Committee, headed by a notable group of Socialists, headed by Charles Edward Russell and William English Walling, had condemned the movement in a joint statement as "the most dangerous of all the Kaiser's ploys."

DELICATELY PREPARED
The same statement denounced Hillquit and Lee, who are Socialist writers, as radically pro-German. Berger, a native of Austria-Hungary, has been editor of

several German language newspapers in Milwaukee, and in 1911 was elected as the first Socialist to sit in Congress.

American diplomatic agents abroad have kept a close watch on the Socialist movement and their reports are understood to show clearly that the plan for a conference at Stockholm had its origin in Germany, and has met with the active encouragement of the German Government. Passports already have been granted to German delegates, who will keep at the front of the negotiations the slogan of "no annexations," interpreted here as a cardinal feature of Germany's programme for a truce to further consolidate a great Central European empire.

Russian Socialists also have selected delegates to the meeting, as a result, it is believed here, of German influence. It was in Russia that the proposal of "no annexations" first came into prominence, and it was taken up by the German Socialists, who have urged upon the Government an immediate declaration renouncing conquered territory in the East and West. Such proposals are regarded here as only a blind to end the war while Germany's expansion to the South is secure.

The Socialist Party of Great Britain has refused to send representatives to Stockholm, its Executive Committee declaring that such a conference "is of no real importance and can only bring ridicule on the Socialist cause."

Officials made it clear to-night that their decision should be regarded rather as a disapproval of the peace move than as a reflection upon the integrity of Socialists in this country. It was emphasized that great danger might result if unauthorized persons attempted to present to negotiate regarding peace with foreign agents who appear in reality to be the instruments of a cleverly directed German war move.

ORIGIN OF THE LOGAN ACT.
The so-called Logan Act, under which Secretary Lansing pointed out that such attempts could be punished, was passed by Congress in 1790 after Dr. George

YOUR HEALTH AND
APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative which dispel constipation, liveraches, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the blood. Official chemists certify (see 60 cents the vial) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 90 Stockton Road, Shanghai.

Logan, a member of the Society of Friends and a leader in Pennsylvania politics, had made a tour of France on a self-constituted mission calculated to close the widening breach between the American and French Governments. At that time diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed and there was every indication that war soon would follow.

The Act reads:—
Every citizen of the United States whether actually resident or abiding within the same or in any foreign country, who without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or officer or agent thereof with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person being a citizen of or resident within the United States and not duly authorized who counsels, advises, or assists, in any such correspondence with such intent shall be punished by fine of not more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor more than three years.

Representative Meyer of London, Socialist member of the House, made the following comment on the decision of the State Department:—

"I am very much surprised to hear of this attitude of the State Department. I cannot understand that sort of action. It seems to me that we should encourage the sending of delegates anywhere and at any time to promote the cause of peace in this war. I have just heard of the view of the State Department. It is my intention to take the matter up tomorrow and see what may be done. I may have something more to say later."

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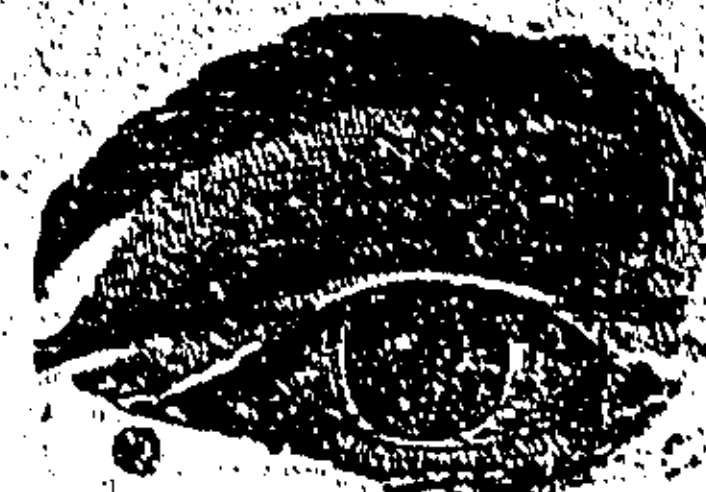
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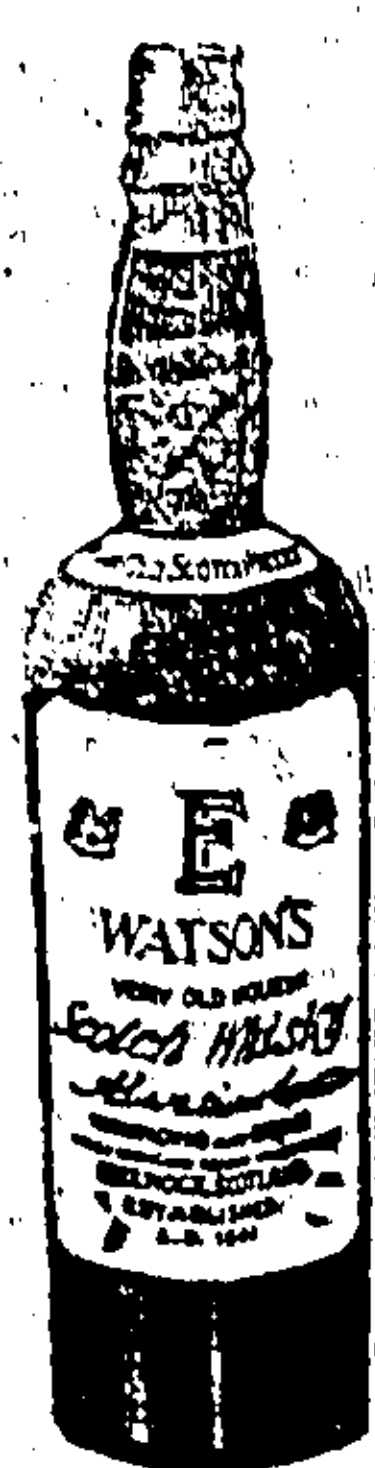
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DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10	10

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The China Mail.

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For particulars apply in writing to
the Naval Secretary, Commodore's
Office, H. M. Dock Yard,
Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Jetties and/or extra
narrowly Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 12th instant,
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Godard and Douglas on 13th instant,
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.
No fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Anniversary of the taking of the
Bastille (1789).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Ware,
Bath Gowns and Towels, Pottery,
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hought.

General Memoranda.

Sunday, July 15.—
St. Stephen's Day.

Monday, July 16.—
Full Court of Appeal.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
F.W.D.

Wednesday, July 17.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood Ware etc., etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hought.

Thursday, July 18.—
11 a.m.—New Moon.

12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

Thursday, July 26.—
Last Investment Co's. Dividend due.

West Point Building Co's. Dividend
due.

Friday, July 27.—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

Saturday, July 28.—
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes.

Tuesday, July 31.—
Non.—Auction of "Lysholt," 104
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's
Sales Rooms.

THE CHINA MAIL

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GUIDE

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of a Typhoon.

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and the policies and principles, over
which these revolutions have arisen
cannot fail to have had an educational
influence upon the minds of the
people which will serve to clarify
their conceptions of patriotism and to
strengthen their loyalty to the men
and the principles which are connoted
in their minds with the preservation,
progress, and development of their
country. When we look into the
causes underlying these disturbances,
we cannot consider China to be in
the last stages of decay, but rather
at the beginning of an era of great
patriotic progress and development.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-morrow is France's National
Day: the anniversary of the taking of
the Bastille in 1789.

The Peking rumour that Prince
Pui Lu and others had been executed
for treason is now shown to be untrue.

All the girls in the High School at
Hamada, Shimane prefecture, Japan,
went on strike on July 1 and returned
to their homes.

A notice has been issued by the
cable companies emphasising the
extreme importance of telegrams
to and via the United States
being self-explanatory and fully in-
telligible to the American censorship.
The Commercial Pacific Cable Company
declines in future to transmit the sender's
subsequent explanation of obscure
wording in detained telegrams.

Referring to a statement made by
H. E. The Governor in the Legislative
Council a few months ago, the *Lat Pau*
says:—In spite of the fact that
we have become used to a careless flow
of help, financial and otherwise, from
our Crown Colonies and Dependencies
during the critical period through
which the Mother Country is passing,
one could not but be agreeably surprised,
on reading the statement with regard
to Hongkong's war contributions recent-
ly made by His Excellency the
Governor, at the extent of the
accumulative effort of this patriotic
colony.

Sir Albert Rolih at a recent meet-
ing in London related one or two
anecdotes concerning Li Hung Chang
whom he characterised as "a most re-
markable man." He said he once took
him down to Hiram Maxim to see the
first Maxim gun. He made a very sage
remark then. He said, "In our old
country we have many maxims which
have done more, efficient service than
this one." (Laughter.) Sir Albert
arranged for him another matter,
as to his supply of munitions,
and Li reciprocated by saying
that he would like to confer
some distinction upon him. "If I give
you a button of any colour for the top of
your hat, you will not wear it," he said,
"and if I give you a yellow jacket to
throw over your shoulder, you would
not walk down Regent-street." When
he laughed, Li said that this was quite
as reasonable as many of our Orders,
but he said, "You shall have an Order
on the European system, which shall be
especially created for you."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. N. Buckle, who has been with
the firm of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel &
Co. in Japan for several years, has left
for England, to offer his services to
the country.

Captain William Mackinnon of the
London Regiment, a partner in the firm
of Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co., a
member of the London Committee of
the North China Insurance Co., Ltd.,
and a director of the Peninsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation Co. and the
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
was killed in action on May 11th.

Mr. E. G. Stewart, of St. Paul's
College, who is about to leave the
Colony for war service, was last night
made the recipient of a number of pre-
sents from present and past students of
the College in token of their esteem and
good wishes. The gifts included a
travelling trunk, a gold wristlet watch
with an illuminated dial, a fountain pen,
a case of pipes, an illuminated address,
and a gold medal in recognition of the
great interest he had shown in the
College sports.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration mines for the
week ending 30th June, amounted to
11,477 tons and the sales during the
period to 85,477 tons.

PEKING ATTACKED.

CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS

SURRENDER.

LEADER SEEKS SANCTUARY IN
DUTCH LEGATION.

(The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

An attack on Peking was begun
at 4 a.m. yesterday by the Republi-
can forces, employing artillery,
machine-guns and aeroplanes.

After two hours' fighting Chang
Hsun's troops in the Temple of
Heaven surrendered and were dis-
armed.

General Chang Hsun on learning
of the surrender of his troops, fled
to the Dutch Legation while his wife
and family went to the Austrian
Legation.

Six foreigners, who were watch-
ing the fight from the City walls,
were wounded by stray bullets.

It is reported that the electric
wires from Peking have been cut.

General Chang Hsun had replied to
the ultimatum of the Republicans
that he would not submit to the
cancellation of his title, he would
not disarm, or disband his troops;
but he would return to Chuehchow.
If he were forced otherwise, he
would fight to a finish. His soldiers
were then entrencing around the
Forbidden City.

CHANG HSUN'S THREAT.

SHANGHAI, July 12.

General Chang Hsun states that
he will publish letters and telegrams
from Chu Sui-chong and General
Feng Kuo-chang, favouring a restora-
tion of the Manchus.

ATTITUDE OF THE SHANGHAI

REPUBLICANS.

SHANGHAI, July 12.

The Members of Parliament in
Shanghai have issued a circular
telegram which contains five declara-
tions:—

I.—Since the maridite dissolving
Parliament was contrary to the
Constitution, it is naturally ineffec-
tive, and all subsequent mandates
are also ineffective because they are
not counter-signed according to law.
Kong Chiu-chung and others were
not legal Cabinet Ministers and all
future mandates shall not be re-
cognised if not issued legally.

II.—That Parliament shall be
asked to forfeit the special privileges
granted to the Manchu Dynasty.

III.—Any other Legislature or
Provisional Senate or Constitutional
Convention shall not be recognised,
because such organisation will be
contrary to the constitution.

IV.—The original Parliament shall
convene itself immediately.

V.—The Monarchist rebels and
the instigators of the destruction of
the law, shall be punished according
to law.

WU-TING FANG DISMISSED BY

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

SHANGHAI, July 12.

A Presidential mandate has dis-
missed Dr. Wu Ting-fang from the
office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.
The Tientsin Cabinet has telegraphed
to the Commissioner of Foreign
Affairs at Shanghai to get back the
Seal from Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

SHANGHAI DOCK DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Moxon & Taylor inform us
that they have received the follow-
ing telegram from Shanghai:—

The Shanghai Dock & Engineer-
ing Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend
of Tls. 9 per share for the year ending
April 30th, 1917. The directors pro-
pose to transfer to the reserve fund
the sum of Tls. 130,000 and to carry
forward Tls. 72,000.

TENNIS AND MUSIC AT THE K.C.C.

On Monday evening next July 16th
the Kowloon Cricket Club will hold a
Tennis and Musical Evening in con-
nection with the tournaments now in
progress. The Band of the 74th Punjab
(Bandmaster Christian) will by kind
permission be in attendance, and many
attractive Tennis Matches will be played
including the Final Ladies' Singles—
Miss Neave v. Miss Leabrook; Mixed
Doubles—Miss Robertson and
Miss E. Green v. Mrs. Duncan and Mr.
E. Graham; and a test match between
the "Old Crocks" and the "P.K.C.O."
League Teams. The grounds will be
opened to visitors and a collection will
be made in aid of War Charities.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A DISPUTE ABOUT DYE.

In the Summary Court this morning,
before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case
was concluded in which the Hip Hing
firm claimed from the Tsai On firm the
sum of \$730, being balance due on
goods sold and delivered. Mr. W.
E. L. Shenton appeared for the plaintiff
firm and Mr. A. M. Preston for the
defendant firm.

Briefly, the plaintiff's case is that the
defendant firm purchased a base of dye,
known as the Boy and Butterfly brand,
and paid for same. Subsequently,
another case of the same dye was
ordered, the conditions being that the
case was to be delivered to the defen-
dant firm who was to deposit the sum
of \$150, which amount was to be
forfeited if delivery of the goods was
not taken on May 20. The goods were
delivered and the defendant not only
refused to pay for them but also
declined to return the goods when the
plaintiff firm offered at an interview
with defendant to refund the deposit
money.

After evidence had been taken
Mr. Preston for the defendant said
his client would have been prepared to
return the case of dye at the time of
the interview, which took place about
nine o'clock in the evening, had the
broker through whom the transaction
was originally arranged been present.
Mr. Preston said that he thought his
client had made a very fair offer, but he
advanced the point that it was very
difficult to move goods about at night.
However the broker was not present
and his client did not desire to deal
with anybody else, and the offer was
a very fair one.

Mr. Shenton, for the plaintiff,
said that to all intents and purposes
the defendant had been supplied with a
dye which met the requirements for
which the dye was purchased. Also, he
submitted that the so-called "fair offer"
consisted of an offer only up to the last
furthering the law could demand. The real
question was whether or not the goods
were accepted and his Lordship had
agreed that that was a question of fact.
It had been shown in the evidence that
the defendant firm had accepted and
taken delivery of the goods. They had
inspected the cases of dye in the plain-
tiff's shop, and approved of the goods.
He thought that the defendant's con-
tention with regard to the broker was a
poor fabrication.

After hearing further argument His
Lordship reserved judgment.

OBJECTION TO A WRIT.

In the Summary Court this morning,
before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr.
Davidson applied for a date to be fixed
for the hearing of a claim by Messrs.
Turant and Company against Wong
Kun Sang, for money lent.

Mr. Haywood, appearing for the de-
fendant, objected to the writ as agent
being in accordance with the Code.
The writ was signed by a man as agent
for the Plaintiff. Mr. Haywood pointed
out that the Code says that a writ must
be signed by the plaintiff or his solicitor.
The agent had written several letters of
demand and had signed himself as a
Japanese lawyer, but he had not been
admitted as a lawyer in the Colony.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that the
fact of the man signing himself as a
Japanese lawyer was not necessarily a
term of abuse. His Lordship allowed
the objection.

WORKING WITH A GERMAN FIRM.

A BITTER EXPERIENCE.

A correspondent informs the *N.C.*
Daily News that he recently sent Home
Mr. Moss's book on "The Liquidation
of the German Firms in Hongkong"
and has in answer received the following
comment on it from the head of a big
Manchester piece goods firm:—

"The book with reference to the
liquidation of German firms in Hong-
kong is extremely interesting. I must
admit that the one experience I had in
the past of working with a German firm
confirms in many ways what the writer
says. They were crammed full of
theory and useless when it came to
practical doing. They wrote ten-page
letters without ever placing an order
that did not show a ten per cent. loss
to our joint account, and fortunately
for us we closed the account finally some
years before the war, with a total loss
of several thousand pounds and enough
light literature to burn down the
warehouse."

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in
the stomach or intestinal pains,
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the
most severe cases. Get it today, there
will be no time to spend for it after the
attack comes on. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family
with a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at
this season of the year, you are neglecting
them, as bowel complaint is sure to be
prevalent, and it is too dangerous a
malady to be trifled with. This is
especially true if there are children in
the family. A dose or two of this remedy
will place the trouble within control and
prevent a life or at least a doctor's
bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CAUSE OF ERUPTIVE TYPHOUS.

Professor Kenzo Futaki is reported
to have lately discovered, after three
years' original research work in the
Japanese Imperial Government Labo-
ratory, the specific cause in eruptive
typhus. He calls this new germ the
Spirochaete Exanthematica.

According to the predictions of our
Pan-Germans, England, at the end of a
six months' U-boat war, or, say, about
three months from now, would be com-
pelled to throw down her arms and
accept any peace that Germany might
dictate. Now, therefore, England has
the chance of ending the war, not with a
wild story the Germans are telling for its
continued prosecution!

That which our Pan-Germans are loudly
demanding, the continuance of the war, is a
sure decision is exactly the same thing
that England desires. It is extremely
gratifying, therefore, that the German
Government has so completely failed
in its attempt to end the war.

THE BAROMETER.

The list of the sinkings of British ships
beginning with the week ending 1st
April is as follows:

Over Under Total Unsuccess-
1000 1000 ful attacks

April 1 18 13 31 17

15 17 2 19 14

15 18 0 23 15

23 40 16 35 27

23 38 13 51 24

May 6 24 22 46 24

13 18 5 23 10

20 18 9 27 0

27 18 1 17 17

June 3 15 2 17 17

10 22 10 32 22

17 27 6 33 31

24 21 7 28 23

30 15 5 20 18

July 7 14 3 17 17

Totals 324 192 446 302

AN UNORTHODOX GERMAN VIEW.

The "Schwabische Tagblatt" recently
said:—

England has now experienced nearly
three months of the unrestricted U-boat
war. Hence, to some extent, English
statesmen must now be in a position to
calculate how the further prosecution of
this submarine war will influence Eng-
land's powers of endurance.

Now it is obvious that had the Ger-
man prophecies with regard to the effect
of the U-boat war any basis in fact, Eng-
land would indeed have to be "devi-
dant" to continue to resist the
conclusion of peace with such laudable
zeal. It is, therefore, beyond question
that in England the effects of the U-boat
war are estimated in a fashion very
different from that which is so often
admitted in Germany.

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that England desires. It is extremely
gratifying, therefore, that the German
Government has so completely failed
in its attempt to end the war.

THE DOMINICAN FATHERS.

WORLD TOUR BY THE
SUPERIOR GENERAL.

We have been informed that the
s.s. *Haihong*, which will arrive here
on Sunday, the 15th inst., is bring-
ing on board the Most Rev. Father
Luis Theising, Superior General of
the Great Order of the Friar
Preachers or Dominican Fathers,
accompanied by his Secretary,
Rev. Father Gabriel Horn, Brother
Luis Hagaman and Rev. Father
Francisco R. Nival, the Procurator
of the Dominican Mission in the
Far East, who left Hongkong on 3rd
June last to meet them at Taipei
to accompany them through For-
mosa and a great part of the Fukien
Province.

Rev. Father Theising, Dutch by
birth, was elected Superior General of
the whole Order on the 4th
August, 1916, at the general con-
gregation which took place at
Friburg, Switzerland. He speaks
various languages fluently, especially
English and French.

Once elected, he made up his mind
to visit the whole of the Order which
is extended all over the world, before
he gets too old, as he is now in his
62nd year.

In view of the critical situation in
Europe, he could only visit some of
the Houses and Convents in Spain.
He started on the 10th March from
Vigo (Spain) for Cuba, and after
calling on all the Dominicans of that
Island left Havana for New Orleans.
On terminating his visits in North
America and Canada, he boarded the
s.s. *Empress of Russia* at Vancou-
ver bound for Kobe, where he arrived
on the 28th May. He then proceed-
ed to Shikoku and thereafter to
Keelung, at which port he landed
on the 8th June. From Formosa he
went to Amoy and Focchow, visiting
all the Missionaries who had assem-
bled at various places to greet him,
although only a few managed to do
so out of about 200 Missionaries of the
Order established at Fukien. From
Hongkong he will proceed to Tonkin
where there are four Bishops and
probably the biggest Mission in the
world. His tour will be continued
to Manila and other ports in the
Philippine Islands, and also probably
to Australia, Mexico, Central and
South America, intending to be back
in Rome about April 1918.

This is really a great event for the
Dominican Mission in the Far East,
as nearly four centuries have elapsed
since the Spanish Dominicans were
established in the Philippines, China,
Japan, Formosa and Tonkin, and
never before has a Superior General
been to the East.

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man prophecies with regard to the effect
of the U-boat war any basis in fact, Eng-
land would indeed have to be

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

REDUCED SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, July 12. The Times, commenting on the reduction in the losses of shipping, estimates that 2,000,000 tons, or ten per cent of British tonnage, had been destroyed in six months, indicating that the task the Germans had undertaken is beyond their power, because they announced that 1,000,000 tons would be destroyed monthly, and that this was necessary for the achievement of their ends.

The Times calculations do not take into account the replacement of lost vessels either by internal ships or new construction.

ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

STOCKHOLM, July 12. A "U" boat entered the upper Bothnian Gulf, for the first time during the war, and scoured Swedish steamers.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CHRISTIANA, July 12. A "U" boat torpedoed, without warning, the Norwegian steamer King Holkon, off Arendal. The life-boats were shelled and only three out of a crew of 25 escaped.

THE BRITISH OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES.

LONDON, July 12. The Minister of Munitions, in an interview, stated that 1,000 factories were manufacturing aeroplanes, and that the output, increasing by leaps and bounds, now exceeds three times the output of last year. The monthly output of aeroplane engines had more than doubled in 1917 already, and would be redoubled before the end of the year. The Ministry's aeroplane programme was one of maximum production.

PROTECTING LONDON FROM AIR-RAIDS.

LONDON, July 12. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave stated that arrangements were being made to establish a wide circle of observation posts around London, with a view to warning the public of the approach of enemy aircraft.

FRANCE'S IMPRESCRIPTIBLE RIGHT TO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, July 12. In the Senate, M. Ribot asserted France's imprescriptible right to Alsace and Lorraine, and refused to admit the idea of a referendum of the inhabitants.

ARAB SUCCESSES AGAINST TURKS.

LONDON, July 12. Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, announced an important Arab success, the King of Hedjaz's forces having captured the Turkish posts between Tadmor and Akaba. Seven hundred Turks were killed and 800 captured, and also a mountain gun. A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2 and the Hedjaz railway damaged at many points.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 12. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has resigned.

GERMAN BRIBERY OF CHINESE POLITICIANS.

SHANGHAI, July 12. The North China Daily News publishes details of alleged extensive bribery of Chinese politicians by the Germans and instances that every Member of Parliament voting against a rupture of relations with Germany on March 14, was promised \$2,000, which the authorities checkedmate by not publishing the names of the voters. It is stated that the German bank in Peking secured the dismissal of the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, by a lavish distribution of funds.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BRITISH INDIA SHIP AFIRE.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

RANGOON, July 11. The British India Steamer Chitra, which left Madras on June 30th, is on fire and it has been necessary to abandon her.

There were 15 European and 1,600 deck passengers on board.

No further details have been received, but it is reported that there has been considerable loss of life.

THE KAISER AND HIS CHANCELLOR.

PROLONGED INTERVIEW.

AMSTERDAM, July 12. A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser received Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who reported the situation. The interview lasted several hours.

THE EX-TSAR AND THE LIBERTY LOAN.

PETROGRAD, July 12. The ex-Tsar and the Royal Family have intimated a wish to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

AMERICA AND TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, July 12. The House of Representatives has passed the Government's Bill prohibiting trading with the enemy and the latter's Allies, and providing for the seizure by the Government of any enemy property and patents.

PROFITTEERING IN AMERICA BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 12. The President has issued a warning to all concerned, that attempts to extort unusual war profits will not be tolerated. He says that American shipowners are doing "everything high freight can do, to make victory impossible. The President believes, however, that when shipowners realise the situation they will alter this state of affairs. He is also confident that business men generally will realise that victory or defeat is in the problem of prices.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING.

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Committee of Empire Cotton Growing would investigate, and would advise the Government of the necessary measures by which the industry could best be developed. The names of the members of the Committee, of which Sir H. Birchenough is Chairman, would be published immediately, and would include cotton spinners, manufacturers, merchants, operatives, representatives of the British Cotton Growing Association, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the India Office, the Government of India, the Indian cotton industry. Also the Government of the dominions where cotton growing could be developed, would be invited to send representatives.

TEA CONTROL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 12. It is announced that the Tea Control Scheme has been modified, enabling thirty centres to retail tea at 2s. 4d. per pound and 40 to 45 per cent, and possibly more, to retail at 2s. 6d. to 3s. Thus the proportion of the free tea increase is from 10 to 25 and possibly 80 per cent, and the Control Committee will have discretionary power to allow retailers to charge higher prices for certain classes of tea, in cases when, owing to the cost of distribution, the expenses would not be covered.

HOW THE GERMAN WAR LOAN WAS RAISED.

Zurich, May 2.—At a recent meeting of the Karlsruhe Town Council, the members sharply criticised the action of the magistracy in subscribing 3,000,000 marks (£100,000 at the present rate of exchange) to the Sixth German War Loan without having first obtained the approval of the council, especially in view of the fact that the municipal budget disclosed a deficit of 2,000,000 marks.

It was explained that the State Government had ordered the council to make this subscription to the War Loan, and the further fact was elicited that the deficit of 2,000,000 marks was due to advances made by the township towards Imperial expenditure in support of soldiers' families.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS. MEANING OF EAST CLARE ELECTION.

LONDON, July 12. The result of the East Clare bye election, in which the Sinn Fein candidate was returned, is a severe blow to the Nationalists, showing that they have no longer a single safe seat. It is expected in Dublin that Mr. Redmond will seek reelection for the purpose of testing the issue of Constitutionalism versus Republicanism.

The younger clergy, in defiance of the Bishop's instructions, organised a campaign in favour of Mr. Devalera. Opinion is divided as to how the result will affect the Irish Convention. Some regard it as giving the Convention its death blow; others are of the opinion that it may precipitate an agreement by the Convention.

Mr. Devalera, in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers, speaking after the announcement of the poll, said that he did not intend to sit in the House of Commons. The result was a victory for the Irish Republic. There were disorders in the evening, which the police quickly quelled.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FURTHER POINTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 11. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:

We continued our pursuit in the direction of Dolina and occupied Halicz at mid-day on Tuesday. Our advanced detachments crossed to the left bank of the Dniester and reached the village of Lomnitsa, which they crossed, occupying the village of Bladniki and Babini. We have taken over 10,000 prisoners in the fighting at Dolina since Sunday. We also captured eighty guns and large numbers of trench mortars and machine guns.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

LONDON, July 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery activity at Neuport has diminished but our continues active.

The enemy pressed back slightly our advanced posts eastward of Monchy-lez-Preaux on a front of 800 yards. We drove off an attempt north-westward of Lens.

The weather prevented aerial activity until the evening. We bombed at night-time two aerodromes. All our machines returned safely.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 12. A French communiqué says there has been somewhat violent artillery activity in the region of the Pantheon, south of Moronvilliers and at Hill 304.

AN AIR BATTLE.

LONDON, July 11. The Admiralty announces that five naval aeroplanes engaged on Wednesday ten Albatross scouts and three large two-seater aeroplanes south-westward of Neuport. They drove down three scouts completely out of control, and two others were driven down. One of ours is missing.

BELGIUM AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there was no understanding whereby, in the event of an Allied victory, Belgium would obtain any territory in Europe beyond her original frontiers.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN GIRLS.

Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Will Thorne that a protest should be made to Germany against the deportation of 3,000 Belgian girls from Antwerp to Roumania, Mr. Balfour said it was to be feared that no protest, which would deter the Germans from committing these atrocities, which were repudiated by the whole civilised world.—(Cheers.)

THE ENEMY'S EXACERBATIONS.

Mr. Balfour also gave an assurance that in any discussion of peace-terms the Allies would take consideration of the enemy's exactions in money or goods in the occupied parts of France and Belgium.—(Cheers.)

THE HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS.

SATISFACTORY REPORT FROM SALONIKA.

LONDON, July 11. A British report from Salonika reports that the health of the troops is particularly satisfactory and that there is a considerable reduction in the percentage of sickness as compared with 1916.

ITALIANS IN THE EPIRUS.

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that Greece-Italian negotiations with a view to the Italian evacuation of the Epirus are progressing.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY. AN IMPERIAL COALITION MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 11. The decision of the Centre to support Dr. Erzberger does not imply any yielding of the Government in the direction of peace, but is a prolonged party discussion and most heated debates in the main Committee of the Reichstag.

Apparently, however, it has evolved some definite results. The Chancellor succeeded in withstanding a series of attacks from deputies who desired an official declaration in favour of "peace by agreement," but he yielded to the demand for liberalising the Government by the appointment of new Secretaries of State and Prussian Ministers, the general result being a sort of Imperial Coalition Ministry.

At the same time the Government seems to have secured a majority, including the Centre, for a declaration that Germany is warring for no conquests but is defending her freedom and territorial possessions. This is non-committal in any definite direction. The Chancellor admitted Germany's difficulties, but said the enemy likewise had an abundance of difficulties. If Germany held out the would obtain the peace she desired. He denied clinging to office, but said he desired to save the Fatherland from harm.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, July 11. The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the past week were 2,898 in number and the sailings 2,798. Fourteen vessels over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing vessels were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, July 11. During the week ended July 8, 527 vessels arrived and 435 departed. Two steamers and ten small sailing vessels were sunk. One overland steamer was sunk. One vessel was attacked but escaped.

THE DANGER ZONE EXTENSION.

HOLLAND'S REMEDY.

LONDON, July 11. Regarding the Anglo-Dutch communications concerning the placing of a new British mine-field in the North Sea, Reuter learns that the Dutch Government has been fully informed that the British action is solely and specifically dictated by military considerations and is not directed against the economic interests of Holland. The Netherlands has also been reminded that there is no similarity between the measures taken by Great Britain and those taken by Germany, for the latter denies the use of the seas to all neutral shipping. Great Britain therefore maintains that it would be more reasonable for Holland to protest to Germany against the latter's illegal action than to complain of Great Britain's action.

DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM LIBERIA.

LONDON, July 11. Reuter announces that the Liberian Government has ordered the deportation of all Germans and the complete winding up of German business.

Liberia was the last German political and commercial foothold in West Africa. The volume of trade done by the Germans was three-fourths of the whole trade of the country. Nearly all the exports, including valuable oil products, went direct to Hamburg and Bremen before the war.

IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, July 11. At the East Clare bye-election, Mr. Devalera, the Sinn Fein candidate, received 5,010 votes, and Mr. Lynch, the Nationalist, 2,085.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 11. Silver is quoted at 40 1/2. There is a general demand but smallness of supplies. The market is steady.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN CHINA.

A START TO BE MADE ON TWO LARGE HOSPITALS.

A New York message says:—Carrying out the project conceived eight years ago of giving China an effective medical, surgical and hospital system, the Rockefeller Foundation will start soon the construction of two large hospitals, one in Peking and the other in Shanghai, for the work of the China Medical Board, a subsidiary of the Foundation. In addition, the Foundation will enlarge the Union Medical College of Peking, which it has taken over from the missionary agencies which founded it. It is understood that the hospital will cost at least \$1,000,000 each. It is probable that they will not be ready until the war is over.

Within a few weeks Dr. Frank Denham, ready, a Baltimore, will start for China to build the hospitals, the first of which will be constructed in Peking. It is to be modelled after the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and the plans were drawn after suggestions by Dr. Wilford H. Smith, Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and a Chicago firm of architects drew the plan.

INCREASE OF PRICES AT HOME.

COST OF FOOD 98 PER CENT. HIGHER SINCE WAR BEGAN.

The statistics of the course of retail prices of food given in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette published on May 16 show that on May 1 prices, as compared with July, 1914, had increased by 98 per cent. If eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage since July, 1914, instead of being 98, would be 68.

From March 31 to May 1 retail prices of the principal articles of food showed an average increase of between 1 and 2 per cent. The most marked increases during the period were in the prices of potatoes (averaging 11 per cent, or 1d. per lb.), margarine (5 per cent, or 1d. per lb.), and tea (4 per cent, or 1d. per lb.). The only net decrease recorded was in the price of butter, which declined by nearly 4 per cent, or 1d. per lb. on the average.

As compared with a year ago, retail prices showed an average increase of 29 per cent. The prices of potatoes advanced about 65 per cent over the 12 months, and those of cheese and eggs nearly 50 per cent. With the other articles included in the returns the increases ranged from about 20 to 30 per cent, except with tea and granulated sugar, for which the advances were 13 per cent, and 8 per cent respectively. The prices recorded for butchers' meat at May 1, 1914, ranging from 74 per cent. for British legs of mutton to 163 for frozen breasts of mutton, the rise in average prices ranging from 61d. to 71d. per lb., according to cut. The prices of sugar, fish, potatoes, and cheese were considerably more than twice as high as in July 1914, and those of flour and bread were at roughly double the pre-war level. Advances of about 70 to 80 per cent, since July, 1914, were recorded for bacon, butter, eggs, and tea, and of about 60 and 65 per cent, respectively for milk and margarine.

STEAMER AGROUND IN YANGTZE.

ACCIDENT TO THE C.N.S. "SHAOSHING."

On the heels of the loss of the China Merchants steamer Anping another regrettable accident has occurred, the C. N. S. Shaoshing, (Capt. H. J. Hobbs) having run ashore in the Yangtze, far from the mouth of the Huangpu, says the N. C. Daily News of Monday last. The Shaoshing left Shanghai on Friday and remained the night at Woonung on account of stress of weather, sailing at day-break on Sunday morning, and at 8 o'clock she struck the Arding Rock, which is about four miles from the Tungchow Lightship. An incoming steamer saw her and sent out a wireless message, which was picked up by a pilot boat, who went to the Shaoshing's assistance, when they found a Japanese collier steamer standing by. The weather was good and the water calm.

The passengers from Shanghai included Mr. A. S. Wilson, Mrs. V. Meyer's nurse and child, some little girls from the Roman Catholic School and some Chinese passengers. All behaved splendidly, there was no sign of panic, and all with their belongings were taken off by the ship's boats and brought to Shanghai later in the day on board the collier.

Shortly after this the Shaoshing was off the rock and beached on a mud flat, where she is now. As soon as the news reached Shanghai the C.N.S. Fenixien (Captain Harris) with diving and salvage gear from the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Brinkman, proceeded to the scene. This was later supplemented by the despatch of the tug Victoria of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Ltd., when the lighting of the ship began immediately. Latest advice gives fair reason to hope that the salvaging of the ship is possible and to be expected.

The Shaoshing is a twin-screw steamer of 1,307 tons net, built in 1901 by Messrs. Scott & Co. Greenock, 230 ft. long, breadth 40 ft. 6 in., depth 20 ft. 6 in. She is registered at London.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Williams, Commanding H.K.V.R. Reserves.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 15th July to the morning of Sunday the 22nd July "B" Coy. H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer Lieut. C. H. Blason. Next for duty H. K. V. C.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 16th instant.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 6.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 6.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 17th instant.—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Officer's Room at 6.15 p.m. Drill Order.

Thursday, 19th instant.—Signalling Section: The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 6.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 20th instant.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 6.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 21st instant.—Pte. D. Shaw having joined is allotted Coy. No. 10, and posted to Coy. No. 10 Platoon M.G. Section 1st.

BATHING CAPS

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8' 3" x 24 Gauge; 26 Gauge and 28 Gauge.
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3' x 6' x 30 Gauge and weight per sheet about 41 lbs.
To-day's price: Yen 47.—per Picul for Kobe.

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3' x 6' x 24 Gauge, 26 Gauge and 28 Gauge.
To-day's price: Yen 42.—per Picul for Kobe.

AMERICAN TINPLATES 14' x 20' x 22 sheets x 170 lbs @ Yen 35.— per Box Kobe.

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ANZAC HINDENBURG RACE.

At an Anzac Day sports meeting in France an Australian brigade had a Hindenburg race, confined to men who recently reached the Hindenburg line. The men started from a brand-new full kit, and had to struggle through a wire obstacle half way. By a strange coincidence the race was won by a Western Australian who is reported to have been the first man to reach the line in the fight.

ROBBING MOHOMETTS TOMB.

The "Journal de Geneve" states that the Turkish Government has seized the jewels and money which the Afghans, in the course of centuries, have deposited in the tomb of the prophet. This mischief has aroused intense indignation throughout the Mussulman world.

It is stated that one British battalion went over the top recently with a brand new chorus of their own. "Hello! We tickled you on the Anzac! We tickled you on the Anzac! We tickled you up at Nerve (Napier), and here we are again!"

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via
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Kobe and YOKOHAMA.
"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 15th July at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" Sunday, 15th July, at 10 a.m.
"JOSHU MARU" Thursday, 19th July, at 8 a.m.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

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to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
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JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and

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"DEMBRANDT" 25th July.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
WUHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN...YUNCHOW...July 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI...YUNCHOW...July 14, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK...LYCHOW...July 15, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI...CHINAN...July 17, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO...TIAN...July 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI...SUICHANG...July 19, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI...AMOI...July 22, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
MANILA...FUENSANG...SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI...WINGSANG...SUNDAY, July 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI...SSANG...TUESDAY, July 17, Daylight.
HAIKONG...LOKSANG...THURSDAY, July 19, at 7 a.m.
MANILA...LOONGSANG...SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,
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which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this
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impairing new life and vigor to those who have been severely weakened, and up and running.
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HAIKONG... Capt. J. W. Evans... TUESDAY, 17th July at 12 Noon.

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KOREA MARU 18,000 17th July.

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

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ANYO MARU 18,500

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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DESTINATION STEAMER SAILING DATE

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT- SINABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th

TLE via KEELUNG, Tons 12,500 July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 1st

YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA. Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500, August at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & SAKI MARU, (SATURDAY, 14th

YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500, July at 11 a.m.

ATSUBA MARU, (MONDAY, 16th

Capt. Itano, Tons 10,000, July at 11 a.m.

SHITACHI MARU, (FRIDAY, 20th

Capt. Tomimaga, Tons 13,500, July at 11 a.m.

SHYO MARU, (TUESDAY, 21st

Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500, July at 11 a.m.

OKYON MARU, (SATURDAY, 14th

Capt. Toki, Tons 10,000, July.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship "TJILIWONG" having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 15th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1917.

1941

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Customs and Export, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

1944

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN

SHIPPING

May 7, 1917

